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WHOLE NO. 1893.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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THEY ARE RESTING

Diplomats Not Discussing Hawai-
ian-Japanese Affairs.

PRESS IS MORE CONCILIATORY

Some Favor United States
as Arbitrator.

The Ex-Queen on Her Way to Cali-
fornia—May Reside There
Permanently.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Minis-
ter Hoshi of Japan has returned from
a visit to Marquis Ito at New York,
and after going over the last official
mail from Japan left for his summer
cottage at Berkeley Springs, Minn.
Hoshi and his children have utilized
the hot season for a trip to Japan, and
will return in the autumn.

There are no developments in the
Hawaiian-Japanese controversy, and no
reply has been received to Secretary
Sherman's latest communication. The
press of Japan has become much more
conciliatory, and the arbitration negotia-
tions between Japan and Hawaii are
regarded as disposing of the shades
of trouble between the United States
and Japan.

The Japan Mail explains that the
man-of-war Naniwa was not dispatched
to Honolulu for the purpose of making
an armed demonstration, but sim-
ply to secure the orderly behavior
of Japanese subjects in Hawaii. It
adds that Japan is to be congratulated
that arbitration, the only civilized exit
from an international difficulty, has
been selected as a means of settling a
mere question of compensation.

The Manishi Shimbun urges that the
United States should be complicitly
represented by being named as arbitrator,
rather than Norway and Sweden. It
says that a decision by the United
States could be relied upon as fair, and
under existing circumstances it would
be received in Japan's favor.

This suggestion has aroused discussion
in Japanese papers, and the Japan
Mail, while approving the plan, says
the United States would not be willing
from considerations of deficiency, to act
as arbitrator.

There are, however, some exceptions
to this cordial expression.

MAY LIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Ex-Queen Will Remain There for
Some Time at Least.

The Chronicle of August 15th has

it that there is some possibility that
ex-Queen Liliuokalani may make her
future home in California. She has

found the climate of this State salubrious,

and the place is as near to her old
home as she can get and remain out of it.

In San Francisco or its suburbs the
ex-Queen could get the earliest news

from Hawaii, and be on hand, in case
her presence in the Islands were need-

ed.

For some time Liliuokalani has been

talking to her friends about a residence

in California, where she has many
warm friends and of which she is fond.

She has about concluded that her pres-
ence in Washington and the East can

do no possible good and has sent word

to friends in San Francisco that she
will be here in about 10 days.

Liliuokalani has announced her inten-
tion of remaining here at least two
months, and during that time will have

her residence at the California Hotel.

After that her plans are indefinite.

Either she will return to the East, may

even go to Europe to meet her niece,

the Princess Kaiulani, or else she will

remain in California and rent or pur-

chase a house, where she will establish

a permanent residence. In that case

the heiress apparent to the defunct

throne may join her relative in Califor-

nia.

As an asylum for deposed royalty,

California would make a good hostess.

There is a certain section of society

here which has always manifested a

decided taste for Hawaiian throne-seekers

and these people would make it as

pleasant for Liliuokalani as they for-

merely did for Kalakaua.

To Admit New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The bill

for the admission of New Mexico

will be introduced in the House early

in the next session by Mr. Ferguson,

who is himself a Democrat, with silver

sympathies, and the eagerness with
which the sound-money Republicans
will rally to the support of the bill is
an open question. One of the strongest
workers for the admission of New
Mexico is Brig.-Gen. E. A. Carr, United
States Army (retired) of Albuquerque,
who, it is understood, would like to be
elected to the Senate.

Arizona will make in the House re-
peated pleas for admission through her
delegate, Marcus A. Smith of Tucson,
and Senator Carter is expected to add
his efforts in the Senate.

SITUATION IN SPAIN.

Division in the Banks of the Com-
munity.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The World

prints the following from San Sebastian,

prefacing it with a statement that

it has passed through the hands of the

Spanish censor: Señor Castellar and

several other leading statesmen, both

Liberal and Conservative, have been

questioned concerning certain declara-

tions recently attributed to Secretary

Sherman, and they assure me that they

do not attach any importance to them,

even if true, because all Spanish poli-

cicians and the Government always

draw the line between the opinions

and utterances of Secretary Sherman

and President McKinley. They are

firmly convinced that the statesman-

ship, foresight and spirit of justice of

the President would easily overrule

the prejudices of the Secretary of State,

even if the auditions of the latter of-

fice did not oblige Mr. Sherman to un-

derstand the expediency of abstaining

from compromising expression of opini-

ons formerly compatible with the

independent position of a member of

the Senate, but not with a Minister of

a great republic.

WORKING AGAINST BRITAIN.

The Pan-Islamic Synod and the
Ameer.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The Sun's

Constantinople cable says: In connec-

tion with the reports regarding the in-

citement by the Ameer of Afghanistan

of the Mohammedans of India to revolt

against the rule of the British. It is

said that the Pan-Islamic syndicate here

finds that the Ameer hesitates to fol-

low his orders, has determined to force

him to do what he wants.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A dispatch

to the Herald from Havana, via Key

West, says: Captain-General Weyler's

summer campaign came to an inglorious

end last Wednesday when he re-
turned to this city with rebels firing on

his rear guard all the way to Havana.

The Captain-General made a public entry into the capital, but his recep-

tion was chilly. General Weyler cabled

his resignation to Madrid on Thursday.

Last night I saw a copy of the reply he

received. He was told to remain in Cuba

so long as the present Ministry holds

power. The suspense here is intense,

but no excitement appears on the sur-

face of the surface.

BOULD FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

for the benefit of those who did not read it at the time, it is republished here:

"The United States of America and the Republic of Hawaii, in view of the natural dependence of the Hawaiian Islands upon the United States, in their geographical proximity thereto, of the good government which is now maintained by the United States and its influence in the interests and trade of the Islands and of the present position of the Republic of Hawaii, that these Islands should be incorporated into the Union, as an integral part thereof, and under its sovereignty, have determined to accede to treaty and other instruments to their mutual and permanent welfare. To this end the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respective appointed plenipotentiaries, to-wit: The President of the United States, John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States; the President of the Republic of Hawaii, Francis March Hatch, Lorrin A. Thurston, and William A. Brewster.

"Article I.—The Republic of Hawaii hereby cedes absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their Dependencies, and it is agreed that all the territory of and appurtenant to the Republic of Hawaii is hereby annexed to the United States of America under the name of the Territory of Hawaii.

"Article II.—The Republic of Hawaii also cedes and hereby transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all ports, Government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, post roads, military reservations and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereto and appurtenant thereto.

"The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to said lands in the Hawaiian Islands, until the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition, provided that an revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such land claimed as may be used or required for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other purposes.

"Article III.—Until Congress shall provide for the government of such Islands all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government in said Islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercized in such person or persons and shall be exercized in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, and the President shall have power to remove said officers and all the vacancies so created.

"The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall be continued in force and determined being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so mentioned, and not inconsistent with this treaty, nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine. Until legislation shall be enacted extending the Civil Service, customs laws and regulations in the Hawaiian Islands, the existing laws and regulations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

"Article IV.—The public lands of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the ratification of this treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby ceded to the Government of the United States, but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed \$10,000. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

"Article V.—There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

"Article VI.—The President shall appoint two Commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, present to Congress such legislation, including the Territory of Hawaii, as they shall deem necessary or proper.

"Article VII.—This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on one part, and by the President of the Republic of Hawaii, with the consent and advice of the Senate, in accordance with the Constitution of the said Republic, on the other, and the ratification hereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as practicable.

"The witnesses, whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have thereto affixed their seals:

Done in duplicate at the City of Washington this sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JOHN SHERMAN,
FRANCIS MARCH HATCH,
LORRIN A. THURSTON,
WILLIAM A. BREWSTER.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Collector General Castle Resigns.
F. B. McStockier to Succeed.

James B. Castle, Collector of Customs, has tendered his resignation to Minister Dimond and it has been accepted to take place September 1st. Collector Castle will be succeeded by Deputy Collector Frank B. McStockier.

James B. Castle was appointed Collector General to succeed A. S. Clegg on April 16, 1892. He has held the position since then, at times through absence of ill health. During the past year he has been to the States twice spending several months each time. These trips were made in search of health and specifically to work in the interests of annexation. Since his return a few weeks ago he has found

it almost impossible to attend to the duties of his office and for that reason severns his connection with the Customs department, believing that a long rest at his Waikiki residence, without the cares of his office will restore him to health.

Frank B. McStockier, who will no doubt succeed Mr. Castle, has been Deputy Collector General during Mr. Castle's term, having been promoted from the position of store keeper. He is in every respect, capable and has proven himself at all times to be a thoroughly efficient officer. He has been active in politics since he attained his majority, is a staunch American and consequently an ardent annexationist. The selection of a person for the office of deputy collector general will be left until Mr. McStockier receives his commission and assumes the duties of his office.

PROTEST WITHDRAWN.

Captain Thompson Decides to Let Matters Stand.

A meeting of the baseball league was called for yesterday noon but when the members had gathered at the usual place, it was found unnecessary. Having learned through hearsay that the protest on one of Umpire Adam's decisions last Saturday, had been withdrawn, Captain Thompson was seen and in response to a question, replied:

The consideration of my protest has been indefinitely postponed. I saw Harry Whitney this morning and, in talking over the situation, he said that the best thing to do would be to lay the protest aside. The decision of the umpire, made in perfect good faith, would have no rest as final. If there was a mistake, it was simply an error of judgment. Besides that, I found that there were really no witnesses who could swear positively on the points made in the protest. Yes, you may consider that the protest has been withdrawn."

One Reply.

M.R. EDITOR.—Your inquiry of even date is: "Where are the voters?" With the manifest advantage of shaping your own question, you fall in a column to answer it.

The voters, Mr. Editor, are waiting for an opportunity to vote. The selection of a House, which cannot have any influence with a Senate already seated, or a Cabinet independent of the Representatives, affords no such chance. Under the present circumstances, a vote means nothing; amounts to nothing; it is nothing. It can have no effect.

As a student of several varieties of Government, the situation or the condition or the method here seems to me meet and proper. Our admirable Constitution is serving its purposes.

Just what utility there could be in the exhibition voting you so ardently claim to desire I cannot imagine.

This is not a voting Republic, thanks to the foresight and sound sense of its founders. If it was, it would have the intellects voted out of it in a hurry.

Your idea that the United States is looking out this way for voters is unique.

Finally, again, the "voters" (what a comprehensive word) are here, to some extent, but there is nothing for them to do. You, then, sir, have the enormous task of instructing them.

Very respectfully, IKE MAKI.

Honolulu, August 25.

Survey Pearl Harbor.

Surveying work at Pearl Harbor for a coaling station for the United States will occupy the time of the officers and men of the U. S. S. Bennington very soon. If the Bennington herself does not go to Pearl Harbor a camping party will be sent out. The work will very likely begin next week.

HE DID NOT GO TO AUSTRALIA.

Nothing is easier than to recommend a man to go to Australia. A dozen words or so out of your mouth and you have done it. But for him to act on your advice—that is a gray horse of another color. You see, Australia is half-way round the world; and to pull up stakes here and go there—family interests, and all—is a job no man takes in hand save for the strongest sort of reasons.

Yet that is what Mr. Emrys Morgan Price, grocer and tea merchant, of Trebiloch Road, Hafod, S. Wales, was advised to do by a doctor at Merthyr. Now, we don't say but that the result, if Mr. Price had gone, would have proved the doctor's judgment to be sound; but as it happened Mr. Price came out all right in the end by just staying at home.

The facts are briefly these: In August, 1891, the customary choral competition took place at Abergavenny, and Mr. Price attended. In some way—he fails to state how, and it doesn't matter—he took cold and had a chill. When he arrived home at Dowlais he could scarcely breathe. To draw his lungs full of air was quite impossible. In fact, he felt as if he were suffocating. Of course, there was no more thought of singing; the question was one of getting breath enough to live at all. He at once tried that good old-fashioned remedy, mustard plasters, putting them on his chest and perhaps on his back between the shoulder blades. They relieved him for the time, as we might expect. But mustard plasters do one thing—no more. They draw some blood from the inflamed surface to the surface; that's all. When they have set up a bit of mild counter-irritation they are done; they don't get down to deep causes. And here there was a deep cause. We will point it out presently.

There was a constant whistling noise in his throat, he says. You hear it in children when they have croup. It means that the air passages are contracted and the breath has to pass violently through a small orifice. Disease has often strangled people to death that way. "Next," he says, "a

violent cough set in. I coughed and spat up thick phlegm night and day."

This meant more and worse inflammation, and shows us the spectacle of Nature trying to get rid of the product—the phlegm or mucus. But to cough night and day! Think of it. What becomes of a man's appetite and sleep? You can imagine. No wonder the doctor at Merthyr was anxious and suggested a change of climate.

Still, Mr. Price, as we have said, remained at home and consulted other physicians, one at Dowlais and one at Hafod. All the doctors agreed that their patient was suffering from acute bronchitis, and very properly treated him for that. Yet somehow their medicines failed to effect any real and radical good. That they were temporarily helpful we may not doubt. But, you see, bronchitis, once seated, is an obstinate and progressive ailment. It has a tendency to take up new ground and to get down on the lungs, the reason being that the lining of the air passages and of the lungs is all one thing. So an affection of any part of it, if not cured, spreads like fire in dry grass.

As time went on, says Mr. Price, "I got weaker and weaker and my breathing became distressing to hear. All my friends thought I was a consumptive, and as a sister of mine had died of that complaint, I naturally felt alarmed. Indeed, one night in July, 1888, I was so bad that my wife thought I was dying."

Happy the lady was mistaken, yet death sometimes comes with fearful suddenness in that complaint, and her fear was very reasonable. At that time, please remember, our good friend had suffered about four years, and was in a state of low vitality. The whole body was feeble and exhausted, and there would have been nothing surprising in a fatal termination. But a better result was in store, as we shall now see.

Mr. Price's letter, dated August 16, 1888, concludes in these words: "Better and worse I continued in the power of this malady year after year, and had given up all hopes of ever getting better. In six months the cough had left me and I was a well man. Since then I have been sound as a bell. If you like you may publish my statement, and I will gladly answer any inquiries." (Signed) EMRYS MORGAN PRICE."

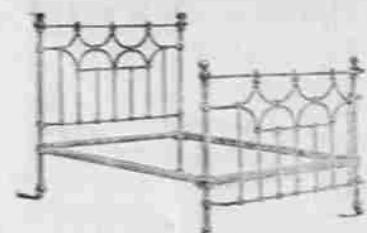
Good! That is pleasant and cheering to hear. One word—an important word. Bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, gout, nervous disorders, liver complaint, kidney trouble, and most of our familiar diseases are caused by poison in the blood; and the poison is produced by stomach fermentation, indigestion and dyspepsia. Consumption itself comes in the same way. Mother Seig's Curative Syrup drives out the poison and stops the manufacture of more. That's why it cured Mr. Price and will cure anybody.

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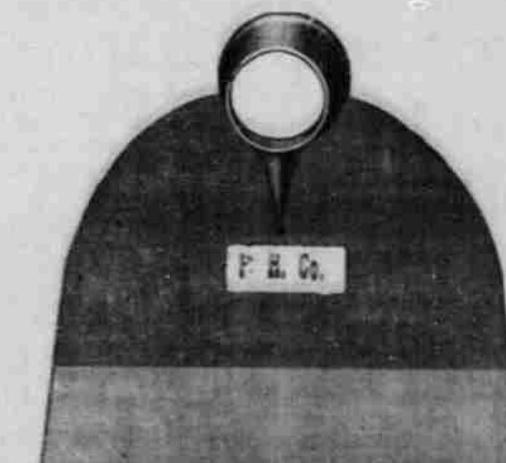
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</div

YEE WO DELUSED

Two Bright Young Officers Make Raid.

CHILLINGWORTH, VIDA, SUCCESS

Eight Men and Opium Outfits Captured.

Chillingworth's Tooth Ache Ruse Worked—Had to Get Past Barred Doors.

Two of the happiest young men in town last night, next to those whose engagements are announced, were Charlie Chillingworth and Henry Vida of the Police Department. They made a successful raid on, what has been considered, an impregnable opium joint kept by Yee Woo, the pork butcher at the corner of King and Maunakea streets.

The young men have been losing sleep for a week past devising means of making an entrance into the place and decided upon a plan last night. Chillingworth was to get the tooth ache, and find relief in the seductive opium. Then they were to get a Chinaman willing to lead the way. These provided for all that was needed was a straw hat and Chinese blouse to fit Chillingworth and plenty of nerve. The trouble with the blouse was in the length of the sleeves or else Charlie's arms were too long.

Yee Woo has boasted for years that the police could not get into the place. Gus Corder tried it once by breaking through the roof but by the time he made the second blow the Chinese flew. Chillingworth and Vida took a different tack. Vida secreted himself in the rear of the building and the informer and Chillingworth started through the shop and up the first flight of steps until they were stopped by a door about four inches thick. Through a peep hole a Chinaman questioned the intruders and the reply came back that one was suffering from tooth ache. Chillingworth had learned enough Chinese to make a few replies. The door opened and a few steps higher up they came to another obstruction in the shape of three heavy posts the center one being fastened at the top by a padlock. After a short parley they were admitted and another flight up they came to a duplicate of the first door. It required an offer to 50 cents for a pipe to soothe the aching tooth. This could not be resisted and the door opened into a small room where two men acted as watchers.

These men saw they were caught and raised a rumpus which started the two men at the doors below. Vida in the meantime had gained access to the place and started up just in time to stop the door-tenders from falling down stairs. When the rumpus started in the room where Chillingworth was a door to the left opened and the young officer made a break and found six well-to-do Chinese smoking. To the right of the door was an eight-inch pipe leading to the cess pool. This is used, in case of a raid, as a means of getting rid of opium and outfits. Chillingworth was too quick for the men to do anything and he captured the outfit. The eight men and the paraphernalia as well as the heavy door posts were taken to the Station House.

Chillingworth says the suspense while waiting to get through the doors was something dreadful.

The young men are doing excellent work among the opium dens and they are to be congratulated on their success in this raid.

FOR THE STATES.

Something About People Who Left on the Australia.

The O. S. S. Australia hauled away from the Oceanic dock promptly at 4 p. m. yesterday, bound for San Francisco with a very large number of passengers. The U. S. S. Philadelphia band was on the wharf to pay a farewell concert to Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee who said good-bye to their friends on the upper deck. The Australia wore her usual gay look upon departure. Among the departures were the following:

Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee who are on their way to Washington where Admiral Beardslee takes his position as president of the retiring board.

C. M. Cooke, Mrs. H. E. Cooke and her daughter Miss G. Cooke. All bound for Oakland. Mr. Cooke may not be back until next summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Young who are bound for San Francisco. Mr. Young will return shortly with his daughter while Mrs. Young will remain for some time.

Mrs. E. S. Meade, president, and Miss Cowles, professor in Geology, in Mt. Holyoke Seminary, who are returning for the fall term after a pleasant vacation spent with Mrs. S. N. Cestie at her home on King street.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stoney who are re-

turning to their home in San Francisco, where the former will await orders.

Ensign Willard, who is returning to his home in Missouri on a leave of absence.

C. L. Wight who goes to San Francisco on a business trip. He will be back on the return trip of the Australia.

O. T. Sewall, returning to his business in San Francisco after a short vacation here.

Miss Mary Alexander who is returning to her home in Oakland. She came here with a party from Japan some time ago.

N. G. Cooke who graduated from Yale last fall and who is now on his way to San Francisco to take position with Alexander & Baldwin.

Mrs. Avery who came from Samoa on the Mariposa and remained over were a short time to visit her friends. She will make the continental hotel, San Francisco, her home.

Geo. H. Robertson of C. Brewer & Co. who is off on a business and pleasure trip to San Francisco. He will be back in a month.

M. G. Beckwith who is on his way to Bristol, Tenn., where he has been appointed as vocal director in the musical department of the girls' college in that place.

Prof. and Mrs. A. T. Swing of Oberlin who are returning for the fall term.

W. L. Howard of Castle & Cooke who is going on a visit to his old home in Rhode Island where he has not visited for many years. He will be back on December 27th.

Mrs. Wm. Lanz who goes to San Francisco for her health.

Geo. H. Fairchild who goes to San Francisco to join his wife and then proceed East with her. Mrs. Fairchild is now quite ill.

T. M. and E. L. Carnegie who are returning to their home in the States after a very good time here.

Engagements Announced.

The following engagements are announced showing that this year's flood has not yet ceased:

The engagement of Miss Bernice Young to Conrad von Hamm of Hoffschlager & Co.

Miss Frances Kinney, sister of Mrs. T. W. Hobron, to Mr. C. W. Dickey of the firm of Ripley and Dickey, architects.

Miss Helen Elwell of Riverside, Cal., to Rev. J. M. Lydgate of Lilah, Kauai. Miss Elwell has been on the Islands about two years, most of which time has been spent on the Island of Kauai. Mr. Lydgate was not long ago a resident of the Island of Hawaii.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 157th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a bottle; and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, HENRY STEINBERGER, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Harvey-Adler.

Miss Rose Adler, daughter of Rose Adler, was married last night at the home of her parents to James J. Harvey of the Inter-Island Company, Rev. A. Bell officiating. S. C. Stibbard was best man and Edith Bryant maid-of-honor. Quite a number of the relatives and friends of the bride were present.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

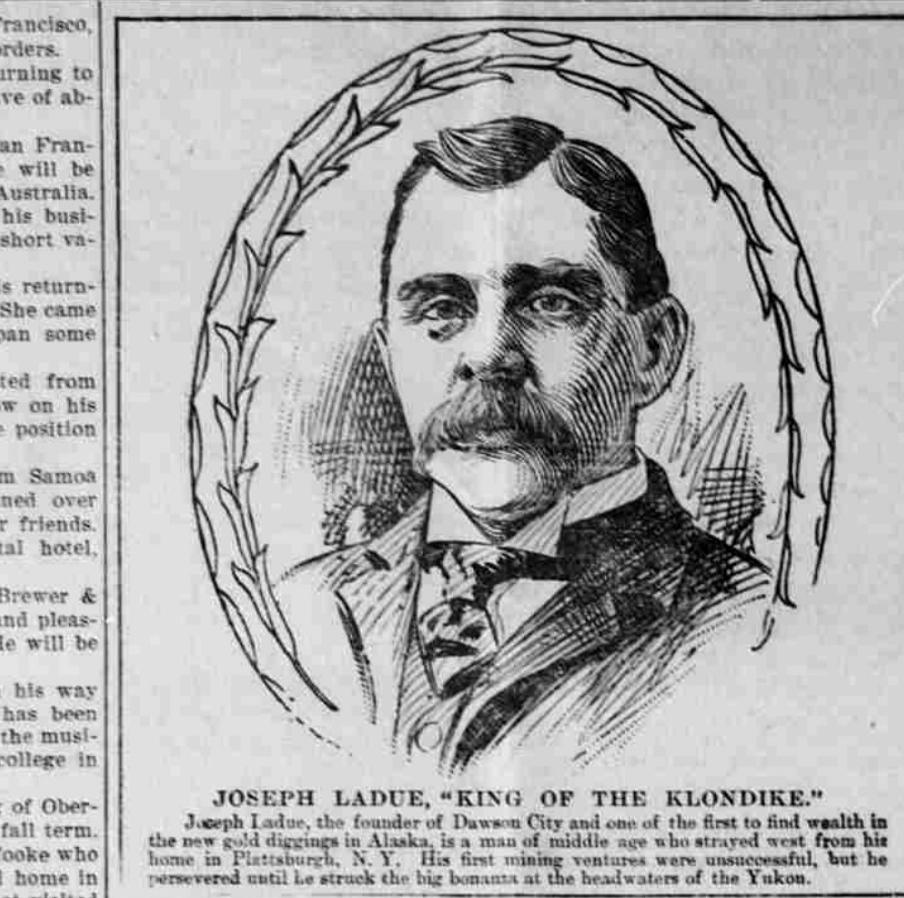
For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

• Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominently on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.



JOSEPH LADUE, "KING OF THE KLONDIKE."

Joseph Ladue, the founder of Dawson City and one of the first to find wealth in the new gold diggings in Alaska, is a man of middle age who strayed west from his home in Pittsburgh, N. Y. His first mining ventures were unsuccessful, but he persevered until he struck the big bonanza at the headwaters of the Yukon.

Thirteen Wheels Received per Australia.

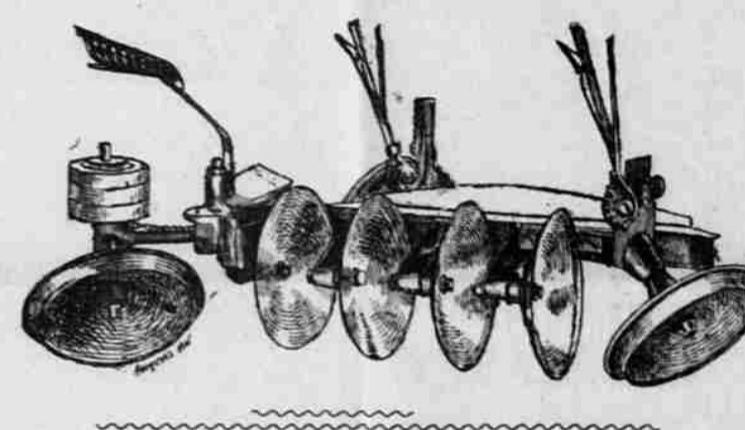
This being an unlucky number, we have sold seven since she came in, to change the number. More wheels on the way.

Ramblers at \$75 and Columbias at \$85 have made business lively in our Wheel Department.

We rent Ramblers and Columbias.

E. O. HALL & SON.

THE SPALDING-ROBBINS 4-DISC PLOW.



"Hilo Sugar Company.

"Waianae, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.

T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbins Disc Plow, Honolulu:
"Dear Sir:—I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long ratton land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.

JOHN A. SCOTT,
Manager.

HENRY WATERHOUSE. ARTHUR B. WOOD. HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR.

HENRY WATERHOUSE & Co.

Insurance Agents, German-American Insurance Co. of New York. Union Assurance Society of London.

Plantation Agents, Commission AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

ALEX. CHISHOLM.

J. J. COUGHLIN.

FORT & KING STS. P. O. Box 322.

The Manufacturing Harness Co.

Telephone 228.

Our Hand Made HAWAIIAN & SADDLE.

With Genuine Hawaiian Tree.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hand Stamped Belts!

FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE.

Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots.

Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc.

We carry none but the BEST GOODS—OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Lisenberg" and "J. C. Pfleider" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, Sheet Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kamagamas, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & Seller Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Butcher Paper, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fixtures, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Diamond and Corks. Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE.

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milk Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE.

LIRUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Chest, Arms, Legs, etc.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Glands and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glassy Eyes.

Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s,

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 27, 1897

THE SPECIAL SESSION.

There is no reason against, and there are many reasons in favor of the immediate ratification of the Annexation Treaty by the Senate. The instrument itself does not specify any priority in the ratification. Present and final action by the Hawaiian Senate may forestall some frivolous but annoying objections which might be made in the coming senatorial debate in Washington. If the act of ratification here is postponed until the act of ratification is accomplished in Washington, there might be, in the vicissitudes of the case, danger that some event might intervene and prevent it.

NON-REGISTRATION.

Our correspondent "Ike Maka," believes that the cause for non-registration, is the inability of the House to move or influence a rigid Senate elected by qualified voters. He adds another reason, namely, the independence of the Cabinet.

This diagnosis of the curious political situation may be correct. If it is, we are now learning something about the new Constitution. But we believe that it is too early in the day to clearly define the reasons for non-registration. We have the solid fact to deal with. The real meaning of it, when we discover it, will be most interesting and instructive. The loyal builders of a new Government would not, naturally, abandon it, in its early growth. There is an appearance of inhumanity in leaving the infant Republic to exposure by the way side.

Our intelligent correspondent well knows, that time and again, the electors of one party were aware, at the time of voting, that the House in the Federal Government would be utterly helpless, owing to the possession of the Senate by the opposite party. The Executive is, by the Constitution, rigid and independent. Over in England the Liberal party, when in power, invariably strikes against the stone wall of conservatism in the House of Lords, unless that distinguished body under the leadership of a man like Disraeli takes a "flying leap" over all political fences.

The failure to register by a large number of loyal men, at a time when the mere fact of registration is, or may be, important, is the point we make.

The size of the vote here, may count for little, with the American Senators who are unqualified believers in the need of annexation. But there are indifferent men in the Senate, whose votes must be had in order to secure the "two-thirds vote" requisite for ratification of the treaty.

These men, examining and deciding the case, at a great distance, may not understand the reasons for the light registration. They may hesitate to act promptly, and defer the case for further consideration. If the failure to register has that effect, it will show that by another blunder, a rail has been thrown across the pathway of annexation, and of course, reciprocity. "However," as the man said, who generally made mistakes, "one blunder more or less won't count."

"THE SIMONESEKI AFFAIR."

During the troubles in Japan in 1865, between the Shogun and nobles representing the Mikado, an attempt was made by a daimio to close the straits of Simoneseki, and the Japanese fired upon merchant vessels of the foreign powers.

An allied fleet, in which was an improvised gun boat, on behalf of the United States, thereupon bombarded Simoneseki, and finally an indemnity of \$3,000,000 was paid by Japan. The share of the United States amounted to over \$400,000; Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands divided the remainder. The money received by the United States remained in the Treasury until 1883, a period of 18 years. Congress then, with a sense of justice, and in obedience to a popular sentiment that two-thirds of this sum was a mere extortion, restored the entire amount to Japan. For this act, the Mikado's Government expressed much gratitude, and it has had a decided influence on the relations of the United States and Japan.

THE JAPANESE STANDPOINT.

"Kokumin-wo-Tomo" is a Japanese monthly magazine published in Tokyo, Japan. An English translation is also published, under the name of the "Far East." The second volume is now being published.

Its articles are mainly written by Japanese. One on "The American Annexation of Hawaii," is especially interesting, because it fairly presents the Japanese view of the case. It will not interest those who do not wish to know the other side of the case.

The writer of this article says: "In commerce, in industry, in arts, in science, may in every respect, we (the Japanese) have been showing that we, as a nation, are not a bit less gifted than our Western friends"; "since the late war with China the world discovered that the hands that are unique with brush and chisel, are not less skillful with gun and ball. Their admiration is now changing into awe." We are not prepared to believe that the Great Powers are deeply in "awe" of Japan. That they keep their admiration still, is beyond doubt. The author continues: "The world is not destined to be an exclusive theatre of the white actors." He quotes General Grant on this point.

"It is the mission of the children of the Rising Sun to prove that the world was made for all and not for a limited number of races." This is, of course, good Scriptural doctrine, as it is based on the brotherhood of man, but we Americans know that it is not good practical doctrine and must be practically "expurgated."

The author charges that the Government of Hawaii took illegal and provoking measures against Japan with its eyes open. He continues: "It was not from the first a question between Hawaii and Japan, but between the United States and Japan, that is to say, between the white and yellow races." He admits the claim of the United States upon Hawaii, and believes it is better that the States should annex Hawaii than that the British, Germans, or Russians should take them. He gives great credit to the missionary work done here, and says the advance here "is due almost exclusively to these American missionaries."

He insists upon the independence of Hawaii. He does not claim that the Japanese should have any special rights of citizenship, only that they shall be placed on an equality with other races. It is absurd, he says, to believe that Japan wishes to annex Hawaii. "Viewed from the point of naval strategy, Japan only increases her weakness by annexing the Islands; by doing so she would gain nothing—nay, in all probability would be the loser. Her desire is simply to make Hawaii a stepping stone for her trade with the two American continents." The author declares that one party in Japan opposes annexation on general grounds. Another party, which he follows, opposes it, as it is a scheme to cut off any Asiatic influences in

the Islands, and is, moreover, a violation of treaty rights.

In every respect, the article is fair and well considered, and is entirely free from that abusive tone which clouded the discussion of the Venezuelan case in the English-speaking Press. That the author is correct in his views will, of course, be strongly contested here and in the States. In the meantime we may want more Japanese laborers.

Many people will disbelieve this statement of Japanese foreign policy. They take no trouble to study the case, and, of course, know it all. Jay Gould used to say that the financial editors of the papers always knew his plans better than he knew them himself. Some one asked him what he proposed to do about a certain railroad. He replied: "I'll tell you just as soon as I have looked into the morning paper and find out what I am going to do."

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

The Government refuses to give us the substance of the last correspondence with the Japanese Cabinet. The only inference we can make from this protracted silence is that the correspondence contains dreadfully serious matter, or that it has been sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Japanese language, and as no outsider can be admitted to translate it, and every member of the Cabinet is sadly deficient in the Japanese language, they are trying to translate it, with the X-Rays. This of course, takes time. The public must be patient. There can be no other reason for the delay. In the meantime, with an impending danger over us, with "the United States gathering its fleets in the Pacific," as our jingoes say, and the guns of the Japanese's vessels tugging away at their lashings, in the expectation of having something to do, our frivolous, thoughtless people are indulging in luaus, dinners, wheel-rides, picnics and dancing, instead of putting things in order, and preparing for that tidal wave of gore, which may submerge us, at any moment.

Why does not the President proclaim a day of fasting and prayer? Why does he not officially order a "gloom" to spread over the community? Oh, for another warning voice, from some island Byron, repeating, with Hawaiian adaptation, "the eve of the battle of Waterloo." "This is a solemn hour," as the monkey said, when they took away his chestnuts. Where, indeed, are the churches? Why are they not arousing our fat, and lazy citizens to a sense of duty? "Oh, Kathleen Mayourne, what, slumbering still?" While the horn of the Japanese huntsman is heard on the hill?

The Government should relieve us of this awful suspense, or the luaus, and frivolities will increase,

SHIPPING CATTLE.

We have received lately, several letters from tourists, commenting severely on the method practiced by the steamship companies in transporting cattle to this port. Several of these we have published. Some we have not.

The question of "cruelty" in these cases is not far from difficult. The term itself is not well defined. Common sense quickly detects cases of extreme cruelty. But there are many cases which lie near the border line; men do not agree in opinion about them. Take for instance "the check-rein." There has been for many years the most volatile debate over the question of cruelty it seemed to involve. It is not settled yet. When the border line is approached, "cruelty" is a relative term. As we do not really know how the animals feel, we make inferences from our own individual experiences.

The managers of the steamship companies do not intentionally permit any cruel methods to be used.

We assume this. They are human men. We assume this also. They understand the conditions under which the business must be conducted, and see, better than the outsider, the difficulties of improving the methods. Arbitrary and harsh judgment on their methods will not compel them to change them. We know that there have been cases of extreme cruelty. The men who handle the cattle are not, as a rule, selected for their tender hearts. Moreover, they live in a community where the morals on this subject are badly out of repair, and should have been sent to shop long ago.

It is the law of the land that cruelty to animals shall be punished. The policeman has his duty, and the citizen has his duty. The method of procedure is open and clear. If the citizen knows of a case of burglary, or a case of cruelty, it is his duty to complain. Both cases are penal. We notice, however, that most citizens have not the "realizing sense," as the preachers say, of the wickedness of cruelty. They have, however, that sense extraordinarily developed if their own noses are pulled. It is public opinion only, which executes, or defeats law. If the citizen fails to do his duty in this matter, he simply deadens public opinion.

We are glad to hear from the tourists. We then see ourselves as others see us. They cannot stay here and prosecute cruelty cases. Our own people must do it, if there is an offence. But it is rather important to secure evidence that there is an offence. At the end of every law suit, there is a weeping lawyer, who finds that he has "gone wrong." The Bar of Hawaii alone is excepted.

NON-REGISTERED AMERICANS.

We hear that many Americans of character, intelligence, and with money, who have settled here during the last three years, complain that they cannot register and vote. These persons ought to know, but do not seem to know, that their exclusion, provided for in the Constitution, is the work of their own American fellow citizens, who were confronted with a very serious difficulty in adopting that instrument. It was not done in order to exclude Anglo-Saxons, but in order to protect them. Newcomers, naturally enough, do not understand the complicated political situation here, and complain, after taking a superficial view of the case. They come to a country which is rather mixed up. The time has not yet arrived for the offering of prizes for the answers to political puzzles. If the newcomers can't answer them, they must patiently wait until one answer comes in the regular way—that is—annexation.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Anticipating the desire of the public school teachers to become more proficient in their special branches, the Inspector-General has proposed an excellent scheme for advanced work for teachers, which has received the endorsement of the Board of Education. In general, the scheme partakes of the nature of college post-graduate, or university extension work. It is to be conducted by correspondence with the Inspector-General. There is to be no class-room work. It embraces critical courses in educational theories and in courses of study and systems. Text books by recognized authorities on the various subjects will be used, and from time to time abstracts will be sent to the Inspector-General, showing the results of the study. At the end of the year theses will be presented.

The scheme has much to recommend it. It furnishes an opportunity to the teachers for pursuing a course in higher education without interrupting their regular

school duties. The knowledge which they will acquire, in advanced methods of instructing, can be applied at once in the class room, and both teachers and pupils receive benefit from it. The more teachers there are who enter this course, the more efficient will be the public school system, and without additional expense to the department, for the present at least.

The question of expense does not enter very largely into the consideration of the scheme, however. Already the regular appropriation for schools is over \$500,000, or about one-fifth of the total appropriations. More would be cheerfully spent were it necessary. At the present time there is not a hamlet with a handful of children of school age, where there is not a public school, conducted under the direct supervision of the Board of Education. The proportion of illiterates to the number of inhabitants in the Islands is ridiculously small.

THE FESTIVE BEAN.

An eminent lawyer of this city, of the Brahmin class, which infests Boston, writes to us the following letter, which shows that we gained and Boston lost when he emigrated:

"I regret to see that you, a descendant of the Puritan forefathers, refer, in a tone approaching levity, to their 'riotous living' on baked beans. No one ought to know better than yourself that the habit of 'low living and high thinking' of your New England ancestors had much to do with the characteristic energy of the New Enganders and with those forceful traits which conquered the malaria of the Western prairies and extended the American Empire to the Golden Gate."

"You, also, as a scholar, know very well that the famous Pythagorean philosophy thrived, if indeed it was not based upon a diet of beans. You may say all you like about the gentle debauchery in doughnuts, pickled cucumbers and mince pies. I consider that a fair object for your attack, but I draw the line on beans."

"Trusting that you will see the error of your ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, I am yours sincerely."

We, of the same Puritan descent, excepting that we are not, through kindly Nature, a Brahmin, are forced to agree with him in his eloquent and pathetic statement of the true and only cause of Puritan dominance in the United States. In hoc signo, that is, "by beans," we conquer. It reminds us of the "New England dinner," given on December 22, 1893, at Delmonico's, New York City. Two hundred and fifty members were present. The dinner was sumptuous, the flowers many and exquisite, the wines abundant and choice and the cigars fragrant. A cynical "descendant," sitting near us, remarked: "A single ticket to this dinner costs more than the semi-annual expense of a Puritan family, in the old days." Then came, at the end of it, Depew and Horace Porter and Dr. Wayland, with silvery tongues, who uttered the same noble sentiments which our Brahmin friend today utters in these isles of the sea, "low living and high thinking." And upon these they rung many changes, while the audience, of Puritan ancestry, representing, it was said, \$300,000,000, drank to them in the costliest of "extra dry," cheered them through the smoke of "50-cent Havanas," and became frantic over the memories of these paupers in living and millionaires in thinking.

Our Brahmin friend reverently suggests the instructive adoration of our ancestors for "beans," and he patricially calls a halt on the irreverent use of the word. We noticed, at the dinner mentioned, that whenever the spirited slogan of "beans" was used, the audience rose to its feet and bowed in silence, and more or less steadily, resumed its seats. Well might it adopt the language of the Irishman, regarding frivolous talk about potatoes: "They're altogether too serious a thing to joke about."

Will our Brahminical friend permit us to say that the descendants of the Puritans seem to find that some of the ascetic principles of their ancestors are really too sacred for general use? Like delicate perfumes, the moment they are diffused they perish forever and are lost. Far better to keep them eternally sealed up, to be preserved, admired and recommended to others.

Why should not the "Sons of the American Revolution," now that there is no immediate danger of a revival of the Revolutionary War, annually and publicly illustrate this maxim of "low living and high thinking"? They are in the direct apostolic succession from the great founders, they need to learn again the great lesson of the past, that the price of immortal thought is—

beans. But unless the Chief Justice grants a writ of habeas corpus (you can't skip out) the college boys will be over the sea, before the venerable "sons" can fill them with the husks of "low living and high thinking."

The decision of the Supreme Court, censuring two members of the Bar, for unprofessional conduct, after a careful hearing, is an indication that, so far as it is possible, the Court will maintain the right character of the Bar. As the Judiciary was, until the monarchy fell, the bulwark of our grafted institutions, and is now, the best evidence of our distribution of justice to all alike, it is of the utmost importance that it should hold the Bar up to the best standards. Transactions of attorneys, which pass without notice, in many of the States, are here closely examined. In the near future there may be need of even greater vigilance than in the past. We believe that it is the sentiment in Washington that the Judiciary should not be disturbed in the event of annexation. It is also the sentiment of the people here.

The conviction of Hickey, a lunatic on a plantation on Hawaii, of manslaughter in the second degree, for the killing of a Chinese laborer, indicates that the penal laws are enforced. The cost of the prosecution in this case has been enormous. The witnesses have been brought from Hawaii at great expense. The result is a verdict, which is a wholesome lesson to the irrepressible luna that the eye of the law is upon him.

The rumor about town that the Government of the United States is concentrating its naval forces in the Pacific, was undoubtedly brought to these Islands by the bogus carrier pigeons, connected with Herr Andre's expedition over the North Pole. The Navy Department urged Congress to appropriate money for the armor of the three great battle-ships now on the stocks. The contractors offered to furnish the plates at \$400 per ton; Congress allowed only \$300. The negotiation is ended, and the battle-ships must wait another year. Those Yankees are very slow to see the danger rising like a blackened cloud in the Pacific. Right here, in Honolulu, is the spot for them to get good observations on great events. Washington and Tokyo are simply side stations.

Times-Herald Correspondent.
Mrs. Thul of Chicago was a through passenger to the Colonies on the Alameda yesterday. She is on a trip around the world, and has been appointed a special correspondent to the Times-Herald of Chicago. She is a very clever writer, and has done the society work on the Times-Herald for some time past. While in the city, she went to the Pali and Waikiki, and so charmed was she by the scenes along the road that she has promised a fine write-up of Hawaii next. Mrs. Thul will be 14 months on her trip.

Is Your Blood

Blood pure? Do not pass by this question with an evasive answer. It means much to your health, your happiness, your usefulness. If your blood is pure you will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; your nerves will be steady. You will have little need to fear disease if you

Blood

Is pure and you keep it so. Now is the time to see that your blood is pure, and to give it richness and vitality and the life and strength-giving properties which are required, nothing can equal Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes

Pure

Rich, Red Blood. It will overcome that tired feeling, create an appetite, give sweet, refreshing sleep and make you strong. It will build you up and enable you to resist the enervating effects of warm or changeable weather. Is not this exactly what you want? Then take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. act easily, promptly and effectively. 5 cents.

Hood's Pills Wholesale Agents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.

REGULAR MEETING

Commissioners of Education Hold Session.

Some Routine Work Done—And Appointments Made Yesterday.

The topics for discussion in the meetings of the Commissioners of Education crop out as unexpectedly but as picturesque as the branches on a family tree. A Commissioner does not know where his suggestion for an appointment for Miss Bjones is going to end, for before final action is taken at the session the matter of repairing the roof of the school house on Molokai may be taken up. By way of comparison, the church dories society ranks high.

The members present yesterday were Mrs. Jordan, Inspector-General Townsend, Deputy Inspector Scott, W. A. Bowen, H. M. von Holt and Professor Alexander. The meeting was presided over by Minister Cooper. After the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting Inspector-General Townsend read the resignation of C. D. Pringle, and this was promptly accepted. Then began the reading of the list of transfers and appointments to the various schools.

Among these was the name of Miss Thurston, a cousin of the wife of Captain Campbell. She has been in correspondence with the Board for some time, and arrived on the steamer yesterday. Mrs. Hendry's resignation was read and accepted, to take place on September 1st.

The motion to appoint Miss Wilhelmina Joehenne to a place now occupied by a teacher who has been a long time in the employ of the Board caused a discussion which lasted half an hour, but during this time the teachers who hold third-class certificates and who failed to prepare for examinations, had considerable attention. It seems that several of these teachers claim that the notice they received was not long enough for them to prepare for the examinations, and rather than fail they declined to appear. Mr. Bowen favored reconsidering the action of the Board in retiring two of these teachers; President Cooper coincided to a certain degree, because the Board had suddenly jumped from a very lax rule to one that was hard and fast, but on referring to the minutes of the meeting of July 2d, it was found there recorded the authorization for the notices. As the young lady in the Molokai school was one of those interested, Mr. von Holt moved that she be returned to the school for the period of one year, but this was subsequently changed, and the matter referred to Inspector-General Townsend, with authority to act.

President Cooper then read the recommendations for increase in salaries of some of the teachers, the Inspector explaining that the increase was based on the grade of the certificate. The reading of applications for positions followed, and Miss Joehenne was assigned to the position of assistant at Hanamaulu.

Mr. Bowen, one of the committee appointed to confer with Professor Richards on school matters, read the following report:

"Honolulu, H. I., August 28, 1897.
To the Minister and Commissioners of Education:

"Your committee appointed to interview Principal Richards of the Kamehameha Schools as to the accuracy of Mr. Bowen's understanding of his (Richards) ideas in reference to the required common standard for normal instruction and examinations have to report as follows:

"We have seen Mr. Richards and are able to say that he fully sustains the representations made by Mr. Bowen at the last meeting of the Educational Department, and further, that he would and does endorse the plan proposed in Mr. Bowen's resolution, but with the further suggestion that there be an addition of one other person, namely, the Inspector-General, thus making two representatives of the Educational Department on the committee to prepare such a required standard as may be satisfactory to the department.

"We therefore would recommend that the Inspector-General and Mr. Dumas of the Government Normal School, and Mr. Woodward, principal of the Kamehameha Normal Department, be invited to the task of preparing a common standard for normal instruction and final examinations, to be submitted to the department for its final revision and acceptance.

"Yours respectfully,
(Signed) "WM. A. BOWEN.
"H. S. TOWNSEND."

On motion of Mr. von Holt, this was laid on the table. The matter of Normal School diplomas was taken up, but at the suggestion of Inspector Townsend action was deferred. It was generally agreed, however, that they should be recognized definitely as of greater value than first-class certificates, some of the teachers holding the latter having attended the Normal School and received their diplomas after receiving first-class certificates.

On motion of Mr. Bowen, the meeting adjourned. President Cooper announced that hereafter meetings would be held regularly each week.

Kahuna Jailed.

Kill, a Kahuna, was arrested last night and locked up on the charge of vagrancy. When caught, he was in the house of a man, the hand of whose daughter he was an ardent suitor for. Kill's character is not of the best, he

having served a term of one year on the reef for larceny.

As soon as he got out of jail, which was not long ago, he went about Kalihia claiming the power to pray people to death and to cure any and all diseases. In grotesque costume he appeared by the bedside of a sick woman, with awa root and sugar cane directions and the "patient" grew worse. No matter, he was a Kahuna and they believed in him, paying well for his nonsense.

A short time ago he learned that Detective Kaapa was on his track and removed his base of operations to Punlos, playing the same old tricks on the credulous natives of that place.

Detective Kaapa hit upon a plan to bring Kill back to the city, and put it in operation immediately. He consulted with the father of the girl to whom the medicine man had been paying attention and told him to send for the Kahuna. It should be made clear to him that all he had to do was to ask for the hand of the girl and it would be given him. Kill bit and came up as soon as possible, only to walk into the hands of police officers.

TAX IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Court So Decides—Attorneys Wakefield and Wise Censured.

The Supreme Court handed down two decisions yesterday; one declaring the Income Tax unconstitutional, and the second censuring Attorneys Wakefield and Wise of Hilo for unprofessional conduct. Chief Justice Judd wrote the decision on the Income Tax cases. Justice Whiting concurs, while Justice Frear dissents. The decision includes the cases of James Campbell and the Honolulu Iron Works, so that it affects both individuals and corporations. By decree of the Supreme Court the order pro forma of the Circuit Judge, sustaining the defendants' demurrer, is reversed and the demurrer overruled, and the case is remanded to the Circuit Judge. The defendants filed a motion, as a result of the decision, for the issuance of an injunction restraining the Tax Assessor from assessing and collecting the tax.

After citing the contentions of both plaintiffs, and the Act by which the provision for assessing incomes is made, the opinion quotes the argument of the plaintiffs that Article 11 of the Constitution means that each person can only be taxed on his income rateably with the incomes of others. The Court differs from the contention of the defendant's attorney that "there is no limitation to the power of taxation, since we have no provision in the Constitution that taxes shall be 'equal and uniform.'" The opinion states that while the power to tax is inherent in every Government, the Legislature can only exercise this power in the method pointed out, so that each person shall pay his "proportion or share."

The statute in question does not exempt from taxation all incomes to the amount of \$2,000, but imposes upon him who receives over \$4,000 a year a tax of 1 per cent upon the whole amount, whereas the person whose income is less than \$4,000 pays only on the excess of income over \$2,000. It is well settled that the Legislature has the power to classify objects of taxation, but it is equally well settled that selections cannot be made out of a class for taxation and others of the same class be exempted. The effect of this section of the Act would be to place the burden of this tax upon those whose annual incomes are over \$4,000, and who constitute a minority of the community.

The decision of the Court states that the argument that \$2,000 is the average annual cost of living of a family is not to be taken as true in this community. "But if it be once conceded that exemptions so large as this can be made as a public benefit, then exemptions of a much larger amount can be made which might place the whole upon the rich, and if pushed to an extreme be a confiscation and not the proportional taxation authorized by the Constitution."

The Court states that to mutilate the section of the Act by holding that the first part, which imposes a tax upon all incomes of persons is constitutional, all exemptions being cut off, would be in effect the making of a new statute, which it has no authority to do. "It was the evident intention of the Legislature to establish a general scheme of taxation and place a tax upon incomes of every description, whether derived by individuals or by corporations. Being convinced that the distinction made by the first section of the Act between the subjects of taxation of the same class violates the constitutional principle that taxation must be proportional, we declare the whole act to be unconstitutional and void." The demurrer is overruled.

Justice Frear dissent from the opinion of Chief Justice Judd and Justice Whiting. Justice Frear cites cases in the Federal Courts supporting an exemption of \$2,000. The basis upon which such exemptions rest is that the general welfare requires that in taxing incomes, such exemption should be made as will fairly cover the annual expenses of the average family. The question of the validity of the discriminations between personal incomes of \$4,000 and those not exceeding \$4,000. Justice Frear states that there is little question that a graduated or progressive income tax in the usual form would be constitutional. He holds that the Legislature has not provided arbitrarily or without real grounds for classification or with any other purpose than to equalize the burdens of taxation. The tax is uniform upon all those within each class. The presumption is that the Legislature acted within its constitutional power and the presumption must not be overcome.

The Supreme Court decided yesterday that it is censorious conduct for attorneys, while acting for a client in one matter, to bring an action closely connected with it against him, having as its ulterior object actual and prospective gains to themselves. The opinion reviews the whole of the testi-

mony in the case, and concludes by saying: "Counsel owe duties to the Court besides those to their clients. The conclusion we have come to, in short, is that Mace was induced to sign the note and was arrested, either in his own interest and by previous arrangement or by collusion, in order that he might be kept from going in the ship, or else he arrested against his interest through the advice and agency of the respondents while acting as counsel for him in his malicious prosecution suit, and chiefly in order that they might retain their fee already received or get other contingent fees through the prosecution of the suit for malicious prosecution. In either case their conduct was unprofessional and censurable. We find the conduct of the respondents, while not calling for disbarment or suspension, deserves the censure of the Court."

WILL REMAIN HERE.

Watson Wyman Will Be Permanently Located in Honolulu.

E. A. Gardner left for San Francisco Tuesday to consult the members of his company regarding the scheme to bring negro laborers here. If possible, Mr. Gardner will return on the Australia, but this is doubtful, as he wishes to make a personal selection of the men and women servants to fill the orders he has received.

Watson Wyman, who came here representing several Eastern papers, and who visited Hawaii for the purpose of inquiring into the labor situation, feels satisfied that the negroes will be a success as laborers or servants, and has accepted an offer from Mr. Gardner to represent him during his absence.

Mr. Wyman came here with excellent letters from prominent people in Washington and on the Pacific Coast, and has made many friends since his arrival.

Circuit Court Notes.

After trying all day Monday a jury was secured for the Boyd-Gandall breach-of-promise suit, and the case went before Judge Perry yesterday morning on trial.

Alfred W. Carter, as executor under the will of Charles L. Carter, has acknowledged to the Court the receipt of \$5,530.90, full satisfaction from the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

Judgment has been rendered Kumukoa, plaintiff in the suit against Theresa Wilcox, for \$300 and costs.

William P. Hickey was brought before the Court yesterday morning and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor. His attorneys at once made a motion for a new trial claiming a writ of error in law accruing at the trial, in that the Court refused to instruct the jury as requested by the defendant. A further ground was claimed that the verdict of the jury was against law and the evidence. Motion was also made for arrest of judgment on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case in the First Circuit, as it was triable in the Fourth Circuit and sufficient proof was not given why it should be transferred.

Geo. D. Gear was admitted to the Bar of the Republic yesterday. His recommendations were of the highest character.

Tax Appeal Case.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court has received from H. D. Wishard, as president of the Tax Appeal Court, Island of Oahu, a certificate of an appeal to the Supreme Court from an assessment made on the property of Grove Farm, of which Hon. G. N. Wilcox is proprietor.

The valuation of the farm, placed by the owner at \$130,000, was increased by the Assessor to \$168,450. There are several other cases talked of, but the records are not yet sent up.

Homing Pigeon Association.
The Homing Pigeon Association is busily at work. The Promoters' Committee has issued circulars, calling upon the subscribers of stock for 30 per cent to be paid in at once. The plans for a most improved pigeon loft have been approved, and an order will soon be forwarded for the same, together with seven pairs of birds. W. C. Weedon has been elected secretary and treasurer pro tem. and subscribers will call on him to transact business.

The New Oil Stove.

W. W. Dimond is showing the new Primus oil stove, one of the best, if not the very best, up-to-date stoves on the market. It is absolutely odorless, and burns a gas generated in the burner. There are several styles, from the ordinary single burner to that with three. The Primus is also arranged for plumbers' use, doing away with charcoal, and for the use of painters, thus doing away with the expensive and dangerous gasoline.

Honolulu People Abroad.

News was brought by the Alameda yesterday of the state of health of several Honolulu people. Among the number was:

Wm. G. Irwin who was so far recovered from his recent illness when the steamer left, that he was able to take drives.

E. C. Macfarlane who was on the high road to recovery.

Walter F. Dillingham who had been confined to his bed for quite a while.

Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

President Dole is slowly recovering from his severe cold.

The new Hawaiian mail wagon is now on its regular rounds.

Work on the grand stand in the Kewalo bicycle track began yesterday.

Walter D. McBryde is authorized to sign for Bishop & Co., per procurator.

Election of delegates to the Nominating Convention will take place Monday night.

Col. Gilbert F. Little and Inspector-General Townsend will take the first steamer for Hilo.

Captain Crane has so far recovered from his recent accident as to be able to leave his home.

Professor Koebel is having excellent results from his researches in Old Mexico. His recall has been rescinded.

J. J. Egan will be asked to become a Commissioner of Education. This will complete the quota required by law.

Mrs. Fuller gave a pleasant day to a number of her lady friends at the Waterhouse premises, Waikiki, yesterday.

Thomas Rain Walker, Esq., has been recognized as Acting Consul-General for Great Britain by Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper.

The old shed between Hyman Bros. and L. B. Kerr's, is being torn down preparatory to the building of the new Inter-Island offices.

Mrs. M. F. Scott, principal of the Holualoa school, North Kona, is recovering rapidly from an operation performed on Sunday last.

Captain Nichols, accompanied by United States Minister Sewall made a formal call on Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper Tuesday.

It is probable that J. F. Morgan, Walter McBryde and John Carden will be the candidates to the nominating convention from the 4th District 4th Pre-

minister Cooper called aboard the U. S. Bennington in the Foreign Office barge Wednesday morning. On leaving, he was accorded the usual salute.

Judge Carter to San Francisco is to close negotiations with Charles R. Bishop for the purchase of the Molokai ranch.

The Kindergarten Training School will reopen in September. Applicants for admission should call on Mrs. Harriet Coleman, 669 King street, at once.

The Fiji Times suggests sending a commission to Honolulu to procure information regarding the method of preparing kalo. The plan is indorsed by the chiefs.

James A. Kennedy, chairman of the Central Committee of the American Union party, issues a call for the election of delegates by precinct clubs, and for the Island Nominating Convention.

Col. William F. Allen denies emphatically that he is a candidate for the position of Collector-General of Customs, and says that the Government knows he would not accept it if offered him.

Emma M. Nakua, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Honolulu, Oahu, has a notice calling attention to a meeting to be held on Monday, September 13th, for the adjudication of water rights in Auwalolu.

The residents at the Peninsula are rejoicing in the fact that they now have a Post Office of their own. Until a short time ago their letters have been dropped off all along the route, principally at Pearl City or Ewa Mill. Mail addressed simply to Peninsula, Oahu, will reach them.

The attention of persons wishing to invest in coffee planting in Hawaii is called to the notice of the sale of the Kona Tea and Coffee estate, which will be found in this issue of the Gazette. This is a rare opportunity to secure a plantation which is just coming into bearing, more than half the coffee trees being over four years old. The plantation is in the center of the coffee district, and within two miles of the steamer landing.

KEEP COOL.

There ain't no sense in getting riled An' having all your temper spilled. There ain't no use o' showin' spite Because things don't turn out jest right. Don't flare up like an ol' blame fool—

Keep cool.

When things is gettin' in a muss, Don't rave aroun' an' start a fuss; Gol darn yer eyes, it might be wuss— Keep cool.

Keep cool.

You'll sleep a good deal sounder, too, Enjoy yer meals and won't get blue, You'll find the sun ain't dropped away Because there is one cloudy day. Don't let yourself be Dull Care's tool—

Keep cool.

Pittsburg News.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

FOUND FEW RELICS.

Mesa Cliffs Scaled in Search of Ancient Dwellers.

After four centuries of effort the "Mesa Enchanted" in New Mexico has been scaled, says an exchange. The honor belongs to Professor Libby of Princeton University. The ascent is the most difficult of any in the known world. The mesa rises to a height of 850 feet sheer from the plains and covers a space of 10 acres. For 10 years the place has challenged the attention of scientific men because of the rumor that it was inhabited by the remnants of an ancient race, and numerous efforts have been made to reach its summit to avail. Professor Libby was equipped with a number of tandem kite teams, a balloon and a gun used by the United States Life-Saving Service. It was with this latter apparatus that the ascent was made of the rock which Coronado, as early as two centuries ago, stated was more impregnable than Gibraltar, against which the armies of the world would not avail.

GOOD KONA ROADS BY AUTHORITY.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

W. A. Wall Returns From Surveying Trip.

GOOD PROGRESS BEING MADE

Some History of Road Building in District.

Has Surveyed Coffee Land Will Soon Be Occupied By Settlers.

W. A. Wall, the surveyor, returned on the Mauna Loa yesterday, after having completed certain work in the coffee lands of Kona. He has been on the new Government road, now being built in the district and such work as is being carried on by Superintendent Brunner and those associated with him, he is perfectly competent to speak about. In regard to this work, Mr. Wall said:

"It will be a very fine thing when people can drive around the whole Island of Hawaii in a carriage. Think what an immense advantage it will be, particularly to those people who want to see, at their leisure, the various parts of the island."

"Before talking about the present road being built from Kailua to Pahoehoe, I might say something about the first roads built in the District of Kona. When L. A. Thurston was Minister of the Interior he caused to be built the road from Hookena, south, or from the landing to Pahehoe. That was the first graded road in Kona. Then he started on another from a point about a mile above Kailua, towards Maguire's ranch, but this was never finished. People could not get from the landing to the beginning of the road.

"Two years ago Superintendent Brunner built a road from Paris place, Kealakekua to Napoopoo. Before that he built a graded road from Kailua to Honuaoa.

"Now, as to the present road. This runs along from Kailua to Pahoehoe, about on an average of one mile from the coast line. It follows the Government road for a great part of the way, but deviates, notably from Paris' place to Morgan's coffee plantation, above Hookena, so that part of the road is two miles from the sea.

"In regard to the new road following the other one, I might say that it was Brunner's first intention to follow another line altogether—a line off the old road. Of course, there was immediately a vigorous kick on the part of the people whose land was on the old road, and whose business would have been seriously impaired had the new course been followed. The kick was vigorous enough, and the road was made to follow the old one for the greater part of the way.

"While we are along the road, I might as well tell you a bit of history in connection with the Hookena road. Nahinu was the man put in charge of this. The Government appropriated a certain sum of money to build this, and Nahinu exhausted it all building the road to his land. There the road stopped, and Nahinu was the only one benefited. Then Kuaimoku undertook to build a road from Hookena and he followed Nahinu's tactics, building the road to his land, no further. Of course, there was a kick, but the road was built and the money spent.

"As to the deviation in the new road from Paris' to Morgan's, I have something to say. The limit of the Keel coffee-lands, which I have just finished surveying and dividing off, is just a little above the deviation. In all there are some 2,000 acres of the finest land which will undoubtedly be all occupied at the beginning of the year. Now, when the planters have settled on their places they will, be able to get to the landing at Napoopoo, have to go up hill to Paris' place and then down on the old Government road, a distance of seven miles. This might not have been so, had the old road been followed, as in the case of the greater part of the way. As it is now, the only remedy is to build a road from the deviation to the present Napoopoo road, a distance of about two miles and a half, or a saving of about five miles. The people who settle on the land will be tax-payers and will very likely demand such a road as I speak about.

"The new road was staked off about two years ago, but actual work was not begun until within the last year, and now it is being pushed along rapidly. The Japanese, who have the greater part of the work, are making a fine job of it. White men, Hawaiians and Portuguese are also employed. A great part has been completed, and gangs of men may be seen at various points. Gangs are now working from Kusimoku's toward Hoopulos, from Kilai towards Keel and from Keel towards Kilai. These parts will all be connected by the end of September, and the whole road, from Kailua to Pahoehoe, South Kona, finished. Possibly by the end of the year, Kahuku will be reached. From there to Waiolihau, Honuaoa and Punaluu, in the District of Kau, there is already a road, this running to the Volcano, and then on to Hilo through the Olaa woods. Then the road will be continued the other way and by the end of the year, it will have reached Maguire's ranch."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Honolulu, July 28, 1897.

In accordance with Article 39 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a general Election for Representatives will be held throughout the Republic between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1897.

The Election Districts, Voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Election are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.

1st Precinct:
All the districts of Puna, excepting Keau and Olaa. Voting place: Pohokiu Court House.

Inspectors:
H. J. Lyman,
H. Rycroft,
Richard Lyman.

2d Precinct:
The lands of Keau and Olaa, in Puna, and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of the Honoli Gulch. Voting place: Court House in Hilo.

Inspectors:
G. K. Wilder,
G. W. A. Hapai,
W. A. Hardy.

3rd Precinct:
Extending from the bed of Honoli Gulch to the bed of the Kawaiului Gulch. Voting place: Papaioku School House.

Inspectors:
G. E. Thrum,
R. T. Forrest,
A. F. Linder.

4th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Kawaiului Gulch to the bed of the Waiau Gulch. Voting place: Honuaoa School House.

Inspectors:
J. K. Dillon,
W. D. Schmidt,
B. B. Macy.

5th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Waiau Gulch to the bed of the Kaula Gulch. Voting place: Court House, Laupahoehoe.

Inspectors:
Wm. G. Walker,
E. W. Barnard,
Richard Ivers.

6th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Kaula Gulch to the bed of the Kalopa Gulch (Kulin Gulch). Voting place: Kaoe School House.

Inspectors:
A. Lidgate,
Robert Horner,

7th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Kalopa Gulch to the bed of the Malanahae Gulch. Voting place: Honoka'a Court House.

Inspectors:
F. S. Clinton,
Edwin Thomas,
M. V. Holmes.

8th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Malanahae Gulch to the boundary of Kohala. Voting place: School House, Kukuihaele.

Inspectors:
Wm. Horner,
George Koch,
L. R. Medeiros.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii.

1st Precinct:
Consisting of North Kohala. Voting place: Kohala Court House.

Inspectors:
W. P. McDougall,
G. P. Tulloch,
L. Haina.

2d Precinct:
Consisting of South Kohala. Voting place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors:
W. S. Vredenberg,
J. Crowley,
H. Akona.

3rd Precinct:
South Kohala to the north boundary of Hoolualoa. Voting place: Court House, Kailua.

Inspectors:
George Clark,
S. Haanio,
Thomas Alu.

4th Precinct:
North boundary of Hoolualoa to and including Keel, South Kona. Voting place: School House, Konawaena.

Inspectors:
Wm. Wright, Jr.,
D. P. Namanu,
R. Wassman.

5th Precinct:
From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kau. Voting place: Court House, Hookena.

Inspectors:
T. K. R. Amalu,
D. Z. Naahielua,
J. S. Kauwe.

6th Precinct:
From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the westerly boundary of Punaluu. Polling place: Waiolihau Court House.

Inspectors:
J. H. Waipulani,
W. J. Yates,
O. K. Apiki.

7th Precinct:
The remainder of the District of Kau. Polling place: Pahala School House.

Inspectors:
W. P. Fennell,
Ikaaka,
G. W. Paty.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

1st Precinct:
That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors:
.....

2d Precinct:
The remainder of the island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors:
Geo. Trimble,
H. Manase,
A. Kamal.

3rd Precinct:
The district of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors:
Henry Dickenson,
A. N. Hayselden,
W. J. Sheldon.

4th Precinct:
District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokaua School House.

Inspectors:
R. C. Searle,
David Taylor, Jr.,
David Kapuku.

5th Precinct:
Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Wailea and the Island of Kahoowale. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

Inspectors:
Goodale Armstrong,
D. L. Myers,
W. T. Robinson.

6th Precinct:
The remaining portion of the district of Wailuku, excepting the district of Honouala. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors:
E. H. Bailey,
.....
W. O. Aiken.

7th Precinct:
The district of Honouala. Polling place: Honouala Court House.

Inspectors:
J. M. Napulou,
G. K. Kunukau,
S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct:
All that portion of said district known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakauapo lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kalaunui to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors:
F. W. Hardy,
Geo. Forsyth,
Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct:
The remainder of the district of Kalaunui lying west and north of a line drawn from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: School House, Waimanalo.

Inspectors:
.....

10th Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of Kahikini, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors:
Patrick McLean,
W. B. Starkey,
J. K. Piimanu.

11th Precinct:
From Kipahulu to and including Makapuu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors:
F. W. Wittrock,
J. Grunwald,
B. K. Kaiwalea.

12th Precinct:
District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopuloa. Polling place: School House, Keanae.

Inspectors:
James P. Saunders,
D. W. Napiha,
G. W. Kalohai.

13th Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of Waialua. Polling place: Waialua Court House.

Inspectors:
Edward Hore,
Frank Halstead,
Alfred Kall.

14th Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of Waianae. Polling place: Waianae Court House.

Inspectors:
Sam'l Andrews,
G. W. Nawakoa,
Isaia Halualani.

15th Precinct:
All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa, comprised in the lands of Hoae and Honolulu. Polling place: Reading Room, Ewa Plantation.

Inspectors:
H. J. Gallagher,
D. B. Murdock,
Joseph Fernandez.

16th Precinct:
Extending from Kalihiwai River to and including the land of Papaa. Polling place: Government School House, Kilauea.

Inspectors:
John Bush,
W. P. Huddy,
J. Lono.

17th Precinct:
Extending from the land of Papaa to and including the land of Walluu. Polling place: Court House, Kapaa.

Inspectors:
S. N. Hundley,
F. B. Smith,
J. Kawelo.

18th Precinct:
Extending from Kalihiwai River to and including the land of Waiau. Polling place: Waiau Court House.

Inspectors:
J. Kakina,
C. H. Wills,
J. C. Davis.

19th Precinct:
All that portion of said district com-

prised in Honolulu or Kona and lying east of Punahoa street, and a line drawn in extension thereof, mauka and makai. Polling place: Government Nursery, junction of King and Waikiki streets.

Inspectors:
Geo. Manson,
A. C. Pestano,
John Kea.

20th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the First Precinct and a line drawn as follows: viz: From the foot of South street along South, King and Alapai streets, and from the head of Alapai street to the flagpole on the old battery on Punchbowl; thence to and along the ridge on the easterly side of Pauoa Valley to the summit of the mountain. Polling place: Beretania Street School House.

Inspectors:
J. A. Magoon,
W. C. Wilder, Jr.,
M. I. Sylvia.

21st Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the Second Precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of School street and a line drawn from the junction of School and Punchbowl streets to the flag pole on the old battery on Punchbowl. Polling place: Royal School.

Inspectors:
W. H. Hoogs,
J. D. Holt,
F. P. McIntyre.

22nd Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and bounded by the 2d and 3rd Precincts, Beretania and Nuuanu streets. Polling place: Royal School.

Inspectors:
J. M. Vivas,
James Nott, Jr.,
T. P. Cummings.

23rd Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by the 2d Precinct, Beretania street, Richards street and the harbor. Polling place: China Engine House.

Inspectors:
J. Effinger,
Aki K. Akau,
Henry Davis.

24th Precinct:
The Island of Niilau. Polling place: School House.

Inspectors:
.....

25th Precinct:
That portion of the district of Waima extending from the second precinct to the Punaua Point. Polling place: Kekaha School House.

Inspectors:
W. E. Smith,
David Kua,

.....

26th Precinct:
That portion of the district of Waima extending from Hanapepe to the boundary line between Waima and Keahau Plantations and extending along a line in continuation of said boundary line to the sea. Polling place: Waima Court House.

Inspectors:
J. F. Scott,
C. B. Hofgaard,
J. H. Kapunai.

27th Precinct:
From and including Kalahao, to and including Hanapepe. Polling place: Hanapepe School House.

SURGEON WAYSON

No Longer Connected With National Guard.

COMMISSION GIVEN DR. RAYMOND

First Intimation Received Through Advertiser.

Ex-Surgeon Was Not Notified That He Was to Be Removed.

Dr. James T. Wayson, who for the past 14 months has been surgeon of the First Battalion, First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, has been relieved of his position.

As the head of the battalion, Major Jones has the right to appoint the staff officers, and acting under that right, he requested Minister Cooper to commission Dr. Raymond, who is now in the States, as surgeon, in place of Dr. Wayson.

Dr. Wayson says that he heard of the appointment of Dr. Raymond to a position in an item which appeared in the Advertiser, and from the wording of that he thought it referred to a place on the President's staff. The next day he heard on the street that his place in the regiment had been filled by Dr. Raymond. Speaking of it last night, he said:

"When Jones succeeded Major McLeod as Major, I asked Adjutant Kenake what steps the staff officers should take as I supposed that our commissions expired with Major McLeod's promotion. The Adjutant replied that he was not certain about it, and would inquire of Major Jones. Later, he came to me and said it was all right, and we would keep on as we were. I gave no further thought to it, and care nothing about it now, beyond the feeling which exists in a man when he has a snub inflicted which seems unnecessary."

"I supposed Maj. Jones to be a person who would let a staff officer know that his commission would be acceptable if returned, or he could have said that he and Dr. Raymond were close friends and he wished to appoint him in my place. I guess I was mistaken in Jones, judging from his actions. He had the right to relieve me. I am told, and he did it without ceremony. Even now I have not been officially notified of my removal, but I considered the street rumors sufficiently correct to relieve Major Jones of any embarrassment in the premises. Have I a copy? Yes, and you may have it, if you wish. I tendered my resignation to President Dole through Major Jones. This will go to Colonel Fisher, I believe, for approval, and from him to the President. Here are the letters:

"Honolulu, H. I., August 24, 1897.
"Maj. J. W. Jones, Commanding First Battalion, National Guard of Hawaii:

"My Dear Major.—The enclosed communication will probably relieve you of the unpleasant embarrassment of having two commissioned surgeons in your battalion.

"Yours very truly,

"JAMES T. WAYSON."

The second is his resignation to President Dole, and explains his position:

"Sanford B. Dole, Commander-in-Chief, National Guard of Hawaii:

"Sir.—Having learned through street rumor that Dr. J. H. Raymond has been commissioned surgeon to the First Battalion, First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, and not knowing until yesterday that, according to military rule, I should have resigned with Lieutenant-Colonel, then Major, McLeod, I now hereby tender my resignation as surgeon to the First Battalion, First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii. Respectfully,

"JAMES T. WAYSON.

"Honolulu, August 24, 1897."

Dr. Wayson came here from Port Townsend, Washington, in November, 1894, and when the natives assembled at Bertleton's on that memorable night in January, 1895, he enlisted as a private in Co. B, N. G. H., and was in the field as surgeon until the military retired, then he joined the Citizens' Guard and stood watch with the rest of them. He was a great favorite with his company, and stands high with the officers and privates today.

For several months, while Dr. Alvarez was studying the uses and abuses of the microscope, as applied to leprosy, Dr. Wayson had charge of the Kalihii Experimental Station, and afterwards, during the cholera epidemic, he was Chief Medical Inspector until the position was abolished.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a smile awaiting with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and seedy infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful relief and refreshing sleep for child, and a pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical

ROBERT CATTON.
212 Queen Street, Honolulu.
AGENT FOR
THE MIRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LTD. Sugar Machinery.
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LTD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery.
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—SEND TO—
RICHARDS & SCHOEN,
Who also carry the Most Complete line of
Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

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HILO, HAWAII

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.
POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for
Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAK, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED
TOBACCO HABIT CURE
Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 200,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-fooder in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days, and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted with the results. We say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Touch Tobacco." Price 10 cents. We will guarantee and free sample. Address THE STEELING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette



Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-

serve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,690,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-

serve, reichsmarks 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the

above two companies for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,

Furniture, Merchandise and Produce,

Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills

and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of

damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER
General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

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INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS FOR

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Northern Assurance Co
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Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896,
£12,954,532.

1—Authorized Capital £3,000,000 £ s d

Subscribed " 2,750,000 0 0

Paid up Capital 987,500 0 0

2—Fire Funds 2,699,500 0 0

3—Life and Annuity Funds 9,361,192 2 8

£12,954,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch 1,577,028 17 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,404,07 9 11

2,981,096 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Honolulu Branch Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to transact business on Stone and

Brown Buildings and on Merchant-

men's stores throughout the most favorable

terms. For particulars apply at the office of

P. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and

Land Transport of Goods.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortune General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a General Agency here, and the

undersigned, General Agents, are autho-

red to take risks against the dangers of

the seas at the most reasonable rates and

on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gen. Agts.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

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Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

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AUG

THE ENEMY HERE

One That Will Anihilate Japanese Beetles.

Found by Prof. Koebele in Mexico.
Commissioner Marsden
Satisfied.

Commissioner Marsden has in his office a new and positively deadly enemy to the Japanese beetle, and is happy in consequence. These bugs were found in Old Mexico by Professor Koebele. This enemy is known to entomologists as the Carabid beetles, and are found seldom in the real tropical part of Mexico, but in the higher and colder altitudes they are more numerous.

It was in the State of Morelia, about 4,000 feet high, and after a long, heavy rain that the Professor found a species of carabid under stones. They had tunnels underground, and Professor Koebele considered them an excellent species. It is in the State of Morelia



MEXICAN CARABID BEETLE.

where sugar cane and coffee thrives so well. The carabid feeds mainly on the larvae that develops chiefly underground. Professor Koebele also found pupae of Chilocorus cacti and some aspidatus of Mytilophilus; the latter is found in the hottest part of the country, and is considered the most valuable lady bird so far met with in Mexico, as it feeds on any scale. He considers this invaluable to the Hawaiian Islands for this reason.

At the end of June Professor Koebele visited Toluca, a locality 8,000 feet above the sea, and found myriads of small June bugs flying about. He noticed a large carabid hunting and devouring them. Four of the specimens gathered at that time were sent Mr. Jaeger. Afterwards Professor Koebele spent four days, until late in the evening, in the hills with a view to observing the habits of the insects, but failed to find any of the small beetles, so abundant in June. Nor did he find one of the large carabids in his usual position, when hunting, on his hind legs and with jaws open, ready to devour the bugs. The beetle's work now was to be performed under the ground among the ramifications of tunnels of various lengths, generally ending several inches down. There they hunt for the larvae of the Scarabaei beetles, which are so very numerous.

The result of Professor Koebele's search is shown by Commissioner Marsden in a glass, a number of them having reached here alive and in fine condition. In packing the beetles in boxes he included dozens of larvae of an agrotis which is abundant here, but when he examined the boxes and their contents the next day he found not a trace left, in some instances only the noctua larvae remained.

Professor Koebele writes that it is a most difficult task to secure beetles whose habits are largely subterranean. He feels certain that the newly-found enemy will be deadly to the Japanese beetle, once it is colonized here. He believes it will feed chiefly, if not entirely, upon the larvae and beetles of the Japanese pest of the Islands.

Included among the lot which reached Commissioner Marsden were a number each of two species of Colorma, very active insects and well able to take care of themselves. The Professor came upon these specimens under dense masses of Ipomoea on the ground, on which live various species of larvae, which they devour; in fact, they eat anything in the insect line, from the smallest to the largest of June bugs of no matter what size they may be. Cut-worm larvae are their favorite food. "I have given these specimens hundreds of such larvae in the field and could see nothing remaining after two days. It would be impossible to provide them with sufficient for them to feed on until they reached San Francisco," writes the Professor.

The species sent here are good flyers and will hunt their food at night. Professor Koebele wrote that he hoped he would not be recalled from his labors in Mexico, as it was the height of the season, and he felt able to find plenty of other enemies of the Japanese beetles and cut-worms, so plentiful in the Islands.

Since the arrival of the specimens, Commissioner Marsden has tried them on Japanese beetles and found them ravenous in their appetites for that insect. Forty beetles put in a pot with a few of the carabids from Mexico were devoured during the night. As fast as they are received they will be fed upon the beetles and then distributed.

ACTIVE CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Pepper of the Chicago Tribune Will Visit Hawaii.
S. M. Pepper, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, now visiting Honolulu, was one of the few newspaper correspondents who, in 1881, followed General Crook into the wilds of Mexico in search of Geronimo, who with his band, was encamped in the Sierra Madre Mountains. Mr. Pepper joined the command at Fort Bowie

and remained until the return of the party. Col. Frank E. Burr, correspondent for an Eastern paper, grew weary of the chase and returned to camp.

It was during that eventful journey that Mr. Pepper found the standard of bad trails, and his experience will probably be of service to him in his visit to Hawaii, where he intends making a thorough investigation of the coffee lands, cultivated and virgin.

Besides his experience among the Indians, Mr. Pepper, as correspondent for the Tribune, was with W. J. Bryan during his entire Presidential campaign, reporting his speeches and doings. At the close of the campaign, and with the other correspondents, went to Lincoln, Nebraska, to see him vote. Bryan, having failed to register, was given a special dispensation.

A few months ago Mr. Pepper went with Representative Calhoun to Hawaii to investigate the conditions there. On that occasion he went as a private citizen. In speaking of the war, Mr. Pepper says it is reduced to anarchy, and he does not consider that Spain can ever have much control of the Government.

BY THE ALAMEDA.

People Who Remained and Others Who Passed Through.

The O. S. S. Alameda came in early yesterday morning with a large number of passengers, both for here and the Colonies. Among the Honolulu passengers the following are familiar:

A. de Sousa Canavarro, C. D. Chase and wife, Miss H. Coan, H. E. Coleman and bride, William Eassie, Miss M. Ferreira, Miss M. Forbes, R. Halstead and wife, Miss Bernice Halstead, Prof. A. Hosmer, Dr. H. W. Howard, Miss A. E. Knapp, Miss Mabel Ladd, G. Schuman, R. F. Woodward and Mrs. A. Brown. Others for Honolulu were:

Miss Mary E. Ely, late of the Armour Institute, Chicago, who will take charge of the primary work at Punahoa Preparatory School. Miss Ely was principal of the grammar department at the Armour Institute and is a fine instructor.

Miss Nellie B. Hyde, niece of Rev. C. M. Hyde, and of the New England Conservatory of Music. Miss Hyde comes to take the place of Miss Jessie R. Axtell as instructor in music at Punahoa.

Among the through passengers were the following:

Hon. J. S. Udal, Attorney-General to Fiji.

Frank Dillingham, cousin of B. F. Dillingham of this city. He is on his way to take his position as U. S. Consul to Auckland. His wife and two children accompany him. Mr. Dillingham is the son of Paul Dillingham, Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont for three years, and afterwards Governor for two years.

Hon. A. Brassey, M. P., brother of Lord Brassey, Governor of Victoria, and the man who owns the yacht "Sunbeam."

Hon. J. P. Bray, U. S. Consul-General to Melbourne.

Luncheon at Eskbank.

Miss Helen Wilder gave a luncheon to Mrs. James Campbell at her home, Eskbank, yesterday. The table was prettily decorated with a bunch of white and pink asters as a centerpiece and maiden hair strewn about. At each plate was a Japanese souvenir figure and the cards were small Japanese fans. Those present were Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. J. S. Walker, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Miss Grace Clark, Miss E. E. Stansbury, Miss White, Miss Madeline Hartwell and Miss Atkinson.

An English scientist has made some interesting experiments as to the effect of nicotine upon the lungs and heart. He has arrived at the conclusion that a man of easy-going nature can smoke a great deal without much injury to himself, while a nervous man will damage his health seriously by smoking much. A man who takes plenty of exercise in the open air may smoke with impunity, while he who sits much at a desk must be aware of the fatal fascinations of "My Lady Nicotine."

The U. S. S. Marion, Book commander, got away for Maui Island just before dark yesterday.

The ship Iroquois lost her foretopgallant and royal yards on the voyage from this port to New York.

The O. S. S. Australia sailed Wednesday with both passenger and freight accommodations taxed to the utmost.

The American bark Martha Davis, Frise master, sailed for San Francisco early Wednesday afternoon with a full cargo of sugar valued at \$86,308.

The coal plant at the railroad wharf has done good work during the last two days. On Tuesday, it took out 300 tons and yesterday, 265 tons from the Geo. F. Mansons.

It is understood that there is to be a race between the Philadelphia and police barge crews, and that the former will pull in the Foreign Office barge and the latter in one of King Kalakaua's.

Purser Thos. C. Smith, turned up bright and smiling on the Alameda yesterday after a vacation of six months back in the old country. The thanks of the Advertiser is extended Mr. Smith for news favors.

The following are late arrivals in San Francisco: August 13th, brig. Lurline, 20 days from Kahului, with sugar; August 14th, bk. Mauna Ala, 28 days from Honolulu, in ballast; August 15th, bk. Diamond Head, 30 days from Honolulu, with sugar.

The O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorf commander, hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf close upon 7 a. m. yesterday, a little over 6½ days from San Francisco. She brought a very small

cargo for this port but a very large one for the Colonies.

Theo. H. Davies & Co., agents for the C. A. S. S. Co.'s line of steamers, state that the Aorangi is not expected until Sunday, August 29th. This news was received on the Alameda yesterday, and came from Washington, N. Y., by cable, via London and San Francisco.

Following are the latest Coast charter: Charles E. Falk, schooner, 284 tons, lumber from Eureka to Hilo, chartered by Pope & Talbot; Alden Besse bark, 813 tons, returns to Honolulu in the Oceanic Line; S. C. Allen bark, 623 tons, returns to Honolulu in the Hawaiian Line.

The following vessels have sailed from San Francisco for ports on these islands: August 14.—Am. bktm. Archer, Calhoun to Honolulu and Am. schr. John G. North, Christensen, for Honolulu. August 16.—Haw. bk. Robert Dhu, Rock, for Hilo. August 18.—Am. schr. Transit, Jorgenson, for Honolulu.

MARRIED.

STACKABLE - EASTMAN.—In this city, August 25, 1897, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Panapolis, Edward R. Stackable of Honolulu, and Jennie Eastman of San Francisco. No cards. (San Francisco papers please copy.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL

U.S.S. Philadelphia, Miller, San Diego. U. S. S. Marion, Book, San Francisco. U.S.S. Bennington, Nichols, San Diego. H.I.J.M.S. Naniwa-kan, Kurooka, Japan

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include Coasters.)

Ger. ship H. F. Glade, Haesloop.

Br. bark Woollahra, Barneson, Newcastle.

Am. bark C. D. Bryant, Colly, Layson Island.

Am. schr. Lizzie Vance, Hardwick, Newcastle, August 17.

Am. bark Geo. F. Manson, Crack, Newcastle.

Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco, August 23.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:

Schr. Novelty, Newcastle.....Due

Schr. Aloha, San Francisco....Aug. 16

Etkn. Klikitat, Port Blakely....Aug. 27

Etkn. Amelia, Port Blakely....Aug. 27

Etkn. Archer, Frisco.....Aug. 30

Schr. Jessie Minor, Eureka....Sept. 1

Schr. Transit, S. F.Sept. 4

Schr. Jno. G. North, Frisco....Sept. 5

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, August 24.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, Aug. 26.

O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorf, from San Francisco.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kapaa.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, August 24.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhale.

Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, for ports on Kauai.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Wednesday, Aug. 25.

O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.

Am. bk. Martha Davis, Fris, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Thursday, Aug. 26.

O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorf, for the Colonies.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kapaa.

O. S. S. Marion, Book, for Maui Island.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Weir, for Olowalu, Kukulan, Laupahoehoe, Honokina, Hakalau, Hanomu and Pohakum.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports, at 9 a. m.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii, at 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per Stmr. Mauna Loa, August 24—Karl Buchholz, W. A. Wall and wife, H. D. Sioggett, A. Garberine and wife, P. B. Aiken, F. F. Baldwin, W. F. McConkey, D. Kanuha, A. K. Akau and son, Mr. Smith, Mrs. S. C. Dwight, Miss Elisha Dwight, Mrs. V. H. Kitcat, Mrs. A. Clark and daughter, Mrs. W. P. Boyd, Miss Mary Baldwin, Mrs. Espina and son, Mrs. Alapai, Miss Mary Kapali, Ali and 68 deck.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Alameda, Aug. 26—Miss H. E. Ankeny, E. Beemster, W. J. Beemster, Brother Ignatius, Brother Henry, Mrs. A. Brown, Miss Augusta Bruce, A. de S. Canavarro, C. D. Chase and wife, Miss H. Coan, Master Coan, H. E. Coleman and wife, Miss M. Ely, William Eassie, Miss M. Ferreira, Miss M. Forbes, Geo. S. Gay, Dr. Geo. Thilenius, R. Halstead and wife, Miss B. Halstead, Prof. F. A. Hosmer, Dr. Howard, Miss Hyde, Miss W. Jochinke, Miss Rose Johnson, Miss A. E. Knapp, Miss Maebe Ladd, C. A. McDonald, Dr. T. McMillan and son, Mrs. Alapai, Miss Mary Kapali, Ali and 68 deck.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Alameda, Aug. 26—Miss H. E. Ankeny, E. Beemster, W. J. Beemster, Brother Ignatius, Brother Henry, Mrs. A. Brown, Miss Augusta Bruce, A. de S. Canavarro, C. D. Chase and wife, Miss H. Coan, Master Coan, H. E. Coleman and wife, Miss M. Ely, William Eassie, Miss M. Ferreira, Miss M. Forbes, Geo. S. Gay, Dr. Geo. Thilenius, R. Halstead and wife, Miss B. Halstead, Prof. F. A. Hosmer, Dr. Howard, Miss Hyde, Miss W. Jochinke, Miss Rose Johnson, Miss A. E. Knapp, Miss Maebe Ladd, C. A. McDonald, Dr. T. McMillan and son, Mrs. Alapai, Miss Mary Kapali, Ali and 68 deck.

For further particulars apply to the agents. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. Honolulu.

Miss H. Moore, D. M. Newcomb, Chas. F. Perry, Miss Rosalina Rasmussen, Frank Schrader, G. Schuman, Miss Steele, Miss C. T. Thurston, R. G. Van Nes, Miss M. Weir, R. F. Woodward, Miss Woodward and 4 in the steerage.

Departures.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, August 24.—L. L. McCandless, Mrs. C. F. Newmann, A. Garvie, Mrs. K. Hanapi, C. M. Cook, Jr., Mrs. Askew and son, Chuck Hoy, Jr., B. Hanalei, Mrs. G. R. Ewart, Miss Davis